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WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

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WEALTHY MINER FROM LEADVILLE

Trimble Speaks of Philippines--Chinese Labor Necessary for Their Development.

travelling by easy stages and expects to leave San Francisco in about three or four weeks. Mr. Trimble has visited a number of ports in China and Japan, and atso made a flying trip to Manila. and also made a flying trip to Manila. He was greatly interested in the developments which have taken place

Star, who was interviewed a short time ago by the Advertiser upon the same question, and is of the opinion that the labor system used by the Dutch in Java would not do for the Philippines. The new possessions of the Far East are rich in natural facil-ities for commerce, but their development is in the far future, and will have to wait until a lengthy guerilla war

fare is concluded, says Trimble.

In Leadville, and Colorado in gen eral, Mr. Trimble is interested in some of the best paying mines that have been opened up. He is one of the original believers in the richness of the great mining camp, having gone to Leadville in the latter part of the 70's when the camp sprung from a village to a city of 40,000 people inside of two or three At present there are not more than 15,000 residents in Leadville, but it is now a city on a solid basis and free from the wild speculation of the days when immense fortunes were made and lost in a day. It is a coin-cidence that Mr. Trimble is occupying the same cottage used by Mr. Hunter, also of Leadville, for several months

The New Cunarder.

The new twin-screw steamship Iverof the Cunard Line, which arrived at New York April 24 from Liverpool is one of the largest steamers afloat. The dimensions of the Ivernia are: Length, 600 feet; breadth, 64 feet 6 inches; depth to shelter deck, 49 feet 6 inches; gross tonnage, 13,900 tons, and displacement, 25,000 tons. She will have additional strength and safety, due to four complete steel decks-lower, main, upper and shelter—a steel or-lop deck extending from the boiler room forward to the stem, and a bridge deck, 280 feet long, above the shelter deck. In regard to passenger accom-modation, the vessel will take 150 first-class, 200 second-class and 1,000 thirdclass passengers, the last named being largely apportioned into two, four and six berth staterooms, with all conveniences. The accommodation for first class passengers is situated on the bridge and promenade decks amid-ships. The dining saloon on the bridge deck is a handsome room, artistically furnished, and will seat 150 per-sons. The ship is fitted throughout with a powerful installation of electric light.

The Hawaiian Board of Missions would like \$5,000 in order to finish up

the year's work.

Address by Honorable H. M. Sewall.

REVIEW OF THE EVENTS

the Past Relations Between That Group does not so much matter. The relaand the United States." His address was as follows:

When in May, 1886, not for the first When in May, 1886, not for the first time in the history of those troubled and, to the powers concerned, those troublesome Islands, the flag of the U. S. was raised over Samoa, there followed what usually follows the unauthorized, but timely and courageous action of an American representative at a distant post; the recall of that representative, the disavowal of his action, the sending of a Commission to report, the appointment of new officials all around, and then a repetition of hisall around, and then a repetition of history.

The history of the foreign relations of Samoa is full of such repetitions. I only refer to this one by way of introduction. For these events led to the Washington Conference on Samoan Affairs which met June 25, 1887, to which the Berlin Conference on the content of the form same subject two years later the fram-er of the Tripartite Agreement known as the Berlin Act which has now been dissolved, followed as a part and nat-ural sequence. And it is due to these events, that as the successor of the zealous if erratic Consul whose action had cost him his official head, I learn-George W. Trimble, a wealthy mine ed for the first time, outside of the operator of Leadville, Colorado, is a State Department, through Mr. Carter guest at the Hawaiian hotel. He is the Hawaiian Minister at Washington,

Hawaiian's Burden.

At a time already trying, the burden since the American occupation of the of this loyal and efficient Hawaiian rep-Philippines, but is somewhat fearful resentative had been increased dissince the American occupation of the Philippines, but is somewhat fearful in regard to the class of labor which will ultimately have to be employed there.

He is strong in the belief that it is no "white man's country" as far as the development of the agricultural resources is concerned, and believes that an Asiatic element is the only one which can render revenue benefits from the soil. He takes issue with Theodore W. Noyes of the Washington Star, who was interviewed a short thorized return to his former post, had while, at Honolulu imposed on the credulity of Mr. Creighton, then Minister of Foreign Affairs, and secured the appointment as Hawaiian Vice-Consul. Assuredly the complex local situation at Apia was destined to become more

so in its every ramification.

To a man less determined than Mr Carter whose whole mind was fixed upon the ratification of the Reciprocity Treaty (which ratifications were not exchanged until November 1887) and to secure which the course must be kept free from all embarassment, these events would have been disheartening. It must not be forgotten either that the King and Gibson, who had succeeded Creighton as Foreign Minister, were strenuously opposed to the clause of that Treaty ceding Pearl Harbor to the United States, while it had long been evident to Carter that without this clause, the ratification of the Convention extending the Treaty could not be

Sewall in Honoluiu.

Upon reaching Honolulu on the way to my post, Mr. Gibson and afterwards the King, restated, but at greater length, what Mr. Carter had said to me on the subject of the mission to Polyon the shopect of the missing to Poly-nesia and in the same somewhat apo-logetic strain. They both, but especial-ly the Minister dwelt upon the fact that the proposed relations of Hawaii with the South Sea groups were of a mild and benevolent nature and really not a new departure, that Hawaii had had a similar mission to these Islands before, and that as regards Samoa, years ago missionaries of the Mormon Church had gone from here to proselyte there. This interview with Kalakaua and the attractive genius who would have been a notable figure is any land,

dwells pleasantly in memory, and it was the recollection of this, and my later acquaintance in Samoa with the Embassy which had just left, that led me, some time ago to promise this So-clety a paper on the "Recent relations ciety a paper on the "Recent relations of Hawaii with Samoa, and other Pacific Groups." But the rapidly following and startling events in Samoa, the abrogation of the Berlin Act, and the partition of that Group, as well as the Union of Hawaii with the United States warrant, I feel the subordination of the originally chosen topic to a larger one. Without omitting Hawaii's relations with Samoa, therefore, I invite you tonight to a consideration of the extincnight to a consideration of the extinc-

new arrangement, and of the varied.

in the negotiations and events above in the degotiations and events above briefly referred to, leading up to the Berlin Act, (I do not count American relations with Hawaii which stand apart) the United States appeared for the first time as a World power in the Pacific. It was by these that she broke from that "international isolation" which Richard Olney (whose short service in the State Department embraces the only achievement in our foreign policy during the entire eight years of Cleveland's Administration) defined as an ignominious "shirking of the res-ponsibilities of high place and great power." Insignificant in commercial value Samoa may be, and may be des-tined to remain, but America's rela-tions with her, will hold a distant and conscious space in history as a pre-Authority on Relations of United
States to Group Speaks Before Historical Society.

Hon. Haroid M. Sewall spoke last night before the Historical Society and some invited guests at his Waikiki resignate on "The Partition of Samoa and some invited guests at his Waikiki resignate to the Berlin Act and our share the resulting partition is a progression of the Berlin Act and our share the resulting partition is a progression. dence on "The Partition of Samoa and in the resulting partition is a progressive or a retrograde step in that policy,

the dramatic and imparalisted relations of Samoa with that domnity of which Hawaii is happily at last a part. World Power.

Fifty Thousand British Advancing.

ROBERTS TAKES BRANDFORT

The King of Sweden Talks -- The Boer Delegates -- Spion Kop Dispatches.

CONDON. May 4, 4:15 a. m .- Genera readwood's cavalry brigade has reached sabelfontein, twenty-eight miles north Thaba N'Chu; General Ian Hamilton is bivounching at Jacobsrust, fifteen miles north of Thaba N'Chu; General Tucker's



HON. HAROLD M. SEWALL.

tions we are to consider, as the first side hitherto bound us, will mark the real beginning of this policy and once begun as it has begun, it will be steadily, thoughtfully and patriotically pursued.

America in Samoa.

The history of American relations with Samoa is to be divided into three periods:

 That preceding our first treaty.
 That from this treaty to the joint Act of Berlin.

The period since. The departure from traditions was not as has been commonly represented for the purpose of discrediting the Berlin Act, to be dated from the Act itself, which was the natural result of intervention in Samoa for over

Our naval flag was first borne thither by Wilkes in 1839. He framed a set of commercial regulations signed by the first Malietoa and his chiefs, the first

twenty years.

laws promulgated to his people.

In 1872 Commander R. W. Meade received from the chief of Pago Pago, a grant to the United States of the clusive privilege of establishing a naval station in that harbor. Whether or not this operated as a grant "In praesenti" is arguable. As an agreement with is arguable. As an agreement with the Chief, it was never ratified by the

The following year a special agent and investigator, Steinberger was instructed by President Grant to proceed to Samoa, being charged in particular to secure information regarding Pago Pago.

Steinberger's Personality.

Steinberger is the most interesting character among all the foreign officials who have figured in Samoa's his-tory. In natural gifts, powers of persuasion, influence with natives, and apparent devotion to their interests, he may be called the Gibson of Samos. And they both were alike in that their lives closed amid clouds and in the ut-ter collapse of the plans upon which

their hopes were centred.

Steinberger established a Govern ment and created a distinct impres-sion in the native mind that the United States had established a protector-ate. In all this, he exceeded his in-

atructions. On his return to Washington, Stein-

berger brought with him numerous petitions praying for annexation.

The prayers of their petitions the President certainly did not grant. But the circumstances of Steinberger's re-turn to them, and the words used by

(Continued on Page 1.)

Siding, the divisions of Generals French and Rundle are in and near Thaba NChu. Thus Lord Roberts has 50,000 men operating clear of the railway, along a front of forty miles. He is advancing slowly, with some successes, but nothing decisive. Yet, at all points of concentration the Boers appear in force sufficient to compet the British to proceed with caution. The wide front in a rugged country makes turning movements of hand difficult.

Observers at headquarters in Ricements of the state of the

hand difficult.

Observers at headquarters in Bloomfostein seem to think that the Boers are preparing to evacuate Brandfort and Lagybrand. The Boers still olding Thaba. N'Chu district are estimated at 4,000. They have among their guns a depounder. One correspondent, wiring from Bloemfontein on Wednesday at 1.15 p. m., said that the British hoped to cut off the whole commando.

The correspondents at Kimberley have been forbidden to communicate for several days, the deduction being that a forward movement is under way there. The Boers in Natal are restless. Two hundred crossed Sundays river on Wednesday, and tried to engage the British outposts.

British Take Brandfort.

LONDON, May 4.—It is announced at the British have captured Brand ort, [Brandfort is fifty miles northeast Bloemfontein, on the Free State Rail

of Roemfontein, on the Free State Railway, I
LANDON. May 4.—The Daily News has
the following from Thabs N'Chu, dated
Wednesday: 'In yesterday's flanking
nevement Capt. Towse and fifty Gordon
Highlanders were surrounded by 256
Roers, who demanded their surrender.
Captain Towse ordered his men to fix
bayonets and charge. With a wild
cheer the Gordons rushed the enemy and
swept them away with great shaughter.
Captain Towse was blinded in both type
by the enemy's fire, and throughout behaved most heroically.

Begbie Factory Explosion.

LONDON, May 3.—The Biandard and Diggers' News says that Thomas Richards, an American, has been arrested as a suspect in connection with the Beybis factory explosion at Johannesburg. He was arraigned yesterday, charged with murder, and remanded until today. The accused man, it was added, was not defended.

Hospital Ship Maine.

LONDON, May 3.—The American bom-pical ship, Maine, after having been in-spected by Lady Randolph Churchill and others of the committee, sailed from Southampton for the Capt today.

Plucky Natal.

I-IETERIMARITZBILIG, May 1—The Logislative Assembly reconvened today. The Gayernor, Bir Walter Healy-Hutchinson, fit bis apech, gave expression to the admiration evoked throughout the Empire by the devotion, ourners and patience with which Natai has borne her present severe trails, and by the oravery displayed by her volunteers.

Delay in Delagos Bay Award.

HERNE, May 3. The complete Delage Hay award, which the Secretary of 11 Tribunal assured the United States Mi-leter Mr. John G. Leshmann, would i delivered in April 16th at the latest, and yet forthcoming, and further commi-

Praise for Canadians.

King of Sweden Talks

King of Sweden Talks.

LONDON, May 1.—'I am enthely on the British side in this war on South Africa,' said the King of Sweden and Norway, new on a visit to this country, in an interview yesterday. 'You may make it quite clear that I have no sympathy whatever with the Boers, and I will tell you why. I find it liftle in to understand either the principles of a religion which is apparently a monopoly of the burghers of the two States, or of the political manifestations of a government which seems to have refused most of the reforms suggested by the British, and which closed its negotiations by invading British territory. In my opinion, the English-speaking races are the exact opposite of the Boers, because they are among the best colonizers of the world, when savage and uncivilized territory has to be redaimed. No greater proof of this could have been given than the splendid outburst of loyalty at home, and the herotam in the field, which every British colony has so unanimously displayed, That is the good which were beingled. The state of the many disappointments she has suffered litherto. You make take it quite clear that I have no sympathy whatever with the Boers, and that I will give no support to the attempts that are making to secure the countern."

Om Paul's Olive Branch.

Oom Paul's Olive Branch.

Oom Paul's Olive Branch.

THE HAGUE, May 2.—The Boer delegates, Fischer and Wolmarans, left today for Rolterdam en route to the United States. A great crowd bade them farewell at the station. The delegates made short speeches, thanking the populace for the kindly reception extended by the people united to them by bonds of race and religion."

Mr. Fischer told your correspondent that the object of their visit to the United States was to appeal to the Government and people, in order to secure a re-establishment of peace. He said that they were going in order to rectify erroneous opinions, and make the truth Roown, by which it would be seen that the Boers had not brought on the war, but desired only peace and the tranquil possession of independence, which was as dear to them as to the American people, He said that he knew nothing regarding the statements that they would not be received officially by the Government.

After the farewell visits to Ministers Pierson and De Beaufort, the Boer delegates started this afternoon for Rotterdam, on their way to the United States. The delegates will sail tomorrow. In response to a question as to how the refusal of Secretary Hay to receive them at Washington would affect their mission, Mr. Fischer said: "We know absolutely nothing. We have seen it in the papers, but we can say nothing more."

Spion Kop Dispatches.

Spion Kop Dispatches.

LONDON, May 4.—The telegraphic correspondence relating to the Spion Kop dispatches, was issued to Parliament just before midnight on Thursday.

Lerd Lansdowne, Secretary of State for War, wired on March 28th, asking the advice of Lord Roberts about publishing the dispatches, saying: "We cannot publish all the documents enclosed with your dispatches of February lith, and auggesting certain dispatches, which, in Lord Lansdowne's opinion, might be published. Lord Lansdowne added: "But I would not feel justified in editing the papers unless you conocur, and you may perhaps think it well to refer to Buller. I suggest as an alternative that we should treat your dispatch of February lith, and all its enclosures as confidential, and that Buller should send through you a full narrative of the operations. This you could forward to me, with any observations you desired to make for publication."

Lord Roberts replied to Lord Lansdowne, in a dispatch dated Bloemfoniein, March 31st, that he had suggested to Sir Redvers Buller to prepare a full narrative, but that Sir Redvers Buller had answered as follows: "I do not at all like the idea of re-writing a dispatch for publication. I much prefer to leave it in the hands of the Commander in Chief. Let him select for publication whatever he thinks proper."

To this Lord Roberts appended that he would not himself object to the publication of a paper edited as Lord Lansdowne, He asked Lord Lansdowne, He asked Lord Lansdowne, He asked Lord Lansdowne, dated April 2d, said:

"In view of Buller's objection, I abandon the proposal that the dispatch should be re-written, and I propose to publish the selection described in my dispatch of March 28th."

Lord Roberts answered under date of April eth: "I agree to my dispatch of

the selection described in my dispatch of March 28th."

Lord Roberts answered under date of April 6th: "I agree to my dispatch of February 18th being published."

The correspondence also contains two dispatches referred to in Lord Lansdowne's dispatches referred to General Bulier, dated January 5th, representing the impossibility of publishing his dispatches, which "contain views of the situation and forecasts of his intentions," and emphasizing the advisability of sending dispatches descriptive of the operations for presentation to Pärilament.

ment.

The second is from Lord Wolseley to Lord Roberts, dated February 5th, and saying: You will, I feel sure agree with me that Methuen's dispatch, regarding Magerefontein, could not be published as sent. There are passages it it inappropriate to such documents, and it also gives information of importance to the army. If he likes I will revise the dispatch, but I prefer not to undertake this responsibility. I suggest that you should ask him to cancel this dispatch, and to write another.

The correspondence does not indicate whether Lord Methuen re-wrote the dispatch as suggested.

patch as suggested.

The Spion Kop dispatches as published were exactly the selections suggested in Lord Lansdowne's dispatch of March

Press Condemnation.

BIG DEAL DOWNTOWN

McGrew Property Sold to Alex. Young.

BUSINESS BLOCK GOES UP

Slice of Arlington Hotel Tract Included and Price is Nearly \$200,000.

The Advertiser is able to give the details of one of the biggest real estate deals in downtown Honolulu property that has yet taken place. The extensive estate of Dr. John McGrew, on Hotel street between Fort and Alakea streets, has been sold,

Hou. Alexander Young is to be the purchaser, and the deeds of transfer will be completed this morning and concluded at once as the Minister leaves this afternoon for San Francisco by the Australia. The price is said to be about \$176,000, and the property to be taken in will not only include the big tract belonging to Dr. McGrew, but also a slice of the Bishop estate property di-rectly adjoining that of the doctor and fronting on King street. Of the sum paid Dr. McGrew gets \$150,000.

The sale has been in contemplation for some time, but owing to the joining of the two pieces of property to be sold at the same time, considerable time has been lost. Dr. McGrew's property has a frontage of about 157 feet and a depth of about 350 feet, but is not regular in contour. The Bishop estate owns the Arlington Hotel premises, which extend through the block from Hotel to King street, flaring out on the King street side, so that a wing extends along the rear fence of the McGrew property to the Walkiki boundary. Thus Mr. Young will have an almost perfect rectangular strip of ground from street to street,

ine purchase of these two pieces of land also includes a string of the Arlington premises from Hotel to King street, of about 25 feet. A strip of simi-lar width, or even more, will be taken off the McGrew property and a street of

off the McGrew property and a street of 50 or 60 feet opened up, thus giving an important artery in the block, which is altogether too big at present for ordinary business purposes.

By this means both the Bishop estate and Mr. Young secure a fine frontage of nearly 400 feet. The advantages of this are manifold. Not only is the value of the property greatly appropriate for the property greatly appreciated, but a new business street is added to the congested section. Just what will be done in the way of new buildings has not been finally decided, but it is quite pos-sible that a modern four story office building, costing \$400,000.00, may be erected, taking in the Hotel street frontage and that of the new street for

a considerable distance down the block There is also some talk of the building of a fine new hotel, but the prospects are more in favor of the office building on account of the excellent business location.

The McGrew mansion now standing on the premises was built more than fifty years ago by Dr. R. A. S. Wood and has been occupied by the present holder for more than thirty-three years. in its day it was the handsomest residence in Honolulu, and has been the scene of much of the social gayety.

BRUNS PROPERTY SOLD.

Frank Hustace Buys Land on Beretania Street.

C. S. Desky has concluded a deal in real estate with Frank Hustace, by which the latter becomes the owner of a piece of property on Beretania street, Ewa of Fort street and adjoining that of N. S. Sachs. There were two pieces of property sold, aggregating a total of \$27,500 all told. The Beretania street frontage is 64 feet, while the depth is about 140 feet.

A two or three story business block is contemplated for the new purchase, and will be in keeping with that of Mr. Sachs on the corner. The land is known as the Bruns property, and is one of the most desirable locations in the busines district. Work on the Sachs block will be commenced soon. The present frame affairs will be torn down and the excavation work begun within a short time, and the same program is scheduled for the property disposed of yesterday.

The Kaiser's Congratulations.

BERLIN, May 3.-The Emperor William has cabled the President of Brazii. Dr. Campos Salles, as follows: "I send Your Excellency an expression of my sincere sympathy and hearty wishes for the happiness and prosperity of the friendly nation, which you so worthly represent." The Emperor William's measure was called forth by the Brazilian celebration of the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of Brazil. Dr. Campos Salles, as follows: "I sand

Alliance in Princely Circles

LONDON, May t. The Times, referring to the correspondence, says: "Lord Landowne's dispatch is a singular invitation to Lord Roberts to cook his opinion for the behefit of the unfortunate limits public. Comment upon this correspondence is atmosf superfluous. There is something creditable to Bir Redvers limits or but to rewrite a dispatch for publication."

DERIAN, May 1.—Princess Elizabeth, of Waldeck-Pyrmont, aunt of Queen Willedek-Pyrmont, a BERLIN, May 3.-Princess Elizabeth,